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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/940,438	08/29/2001	Juergen Schubert	208533US0	5084
22850 7.	590 12/23/2003		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			NGUYEN, NGOC YEN M	
	ANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	EXAMINER 'EN, NGOC YEN M PAPER NUMBER
	,		1754	
			DATE MAILED: 12/23/200	3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

· · · · · · ·	Application No.	Applicant(s)	<del> </del>
	09/940,438	SCHUBERT ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ngoc-Yen M. Nguyen	1754	
The MAILING DATE of this communica	tion appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address	
Period for Reply		ALTI IVO) ED OLA	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communi  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) d  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statute  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status	ATION.  TOFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a repcation.  ays, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (port of will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH.  by statute, cause the application to become ABA	ly be timely filed  30) days will be considered timely.  IS from the mailing date of this communication.  NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed o	on <u>06 November 2003</u> .		
2a)☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)	oximes This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice			
Disposition of Claims			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the app	olication.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>10-20</u> is/are v	withdrawn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8)☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction	n and/or election requirement.		
Application Papers		•	
9) The specification is objected to by the E			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a			
Applicant may not request that any objection			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including th 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to b			•
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120	y the Examiner. Note the attached	omoc Action of form 1 10 102.	
, ,	r foreign priority under 25 H S.C. &	110(a) (d) or (f)	
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim fo a)□ All b)□ Some * c)⊠ None of:	in foreign priority under 35 0.3.0. §	119(a)-(u) or (i).	
1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority do			
<ul><li>2. Certified copies of the priority do</li><li>3. Copies of the certified copies of</li></ul>			
application from the Internationa	l Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* See the attached detailed Office action 1			n)
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for since a specific reference was included i 37 CFR 1.78.			
a) 🗌 The translation of the foreign langu	* ·		
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for reference was included in the first senter	domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § nce of the specification or in an App	§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific lication Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		mmary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper		ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I in Paper filed November 6, 2003 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the Office failed to show that the alleged process is materially different from the claimed process and that Office has not provided sufficient reasons that the groups are unrelated and there is no serious burden to search all the groups. This is not found persuasive because the claimed product can be produced by adding aluminum source to the silicon source before adding the sulfuric acid, as evidenced by Fuji et al (5,720,806) and because for claims 15-20, they are drawn to different uses which require different searches.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-9 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 10/014,712. Although the conflicting claims are not identical,

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they are not patentably distinct from each other because the foreign atom in 10/014,712 can be aluminum (note claim 2), and the aluminum-doped silica is formed by the process as recited in claim 9 which would inherent cause the Al to be uniformly distributed in the silica.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujii et al (5,720,806).

Fujii '806 discloses a filler which is comprised of an amorphous silica containing from 0.3 to 1.0% by weight of aluminum oxide and having a BET specific surface area within a range from 250-400 m²/g, a mean particle size within a range of from 3.6 to 10 microns (note claim 1). The surface area and the mean particle size of Fujii '806 overlap the claimed ranges. Overlapping ranges create a prima facie case of obviousness, In re Malagari, 182 USPQ 549.

As disclosed in the examples of Fujii '806, the Al-doped silica is formed by a precipitation method, the Al and the Si are simultaneous precipitated, thus, the

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distribution of AI in the silica would inherently be uniform as required in the instant claims.

For the DBP absorption, since the product of Fujii '806 has similar composition, specific surface area, particle size and formed by similar process, it would have similar DBP absorption value as that of the claimed product.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CN 1206020.

CN '020 discloses a silica which contains 0.5-9% alumina, and has an average specific surface area of 450-880 m<sup>2</sup>/g (note English abstract).

The product in CN '020 is formed by adding sodium silicate solution to an acidified aluminum salt of inorganic acid solution. This is considered as a precipitation process, as shown by the chemical structure in the Chinese abstract, one skilled in the art would have reasonably expected that the aluminum be uniformly distributed in the silica.

The difference is CN '020 only discloses overlapping ranges.

The subject matter as a whole would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have selected the overlapping portion of the range disclosed by the reference because overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness, see In re Malagari, 182 U.S.P.Q. 549.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ngoc-Yen M. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1356. The examiner can normally be reached on Part time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman can be reached on (571) 272-1358. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

Ngoc-Yen M. Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1754

nmn 12/15/03